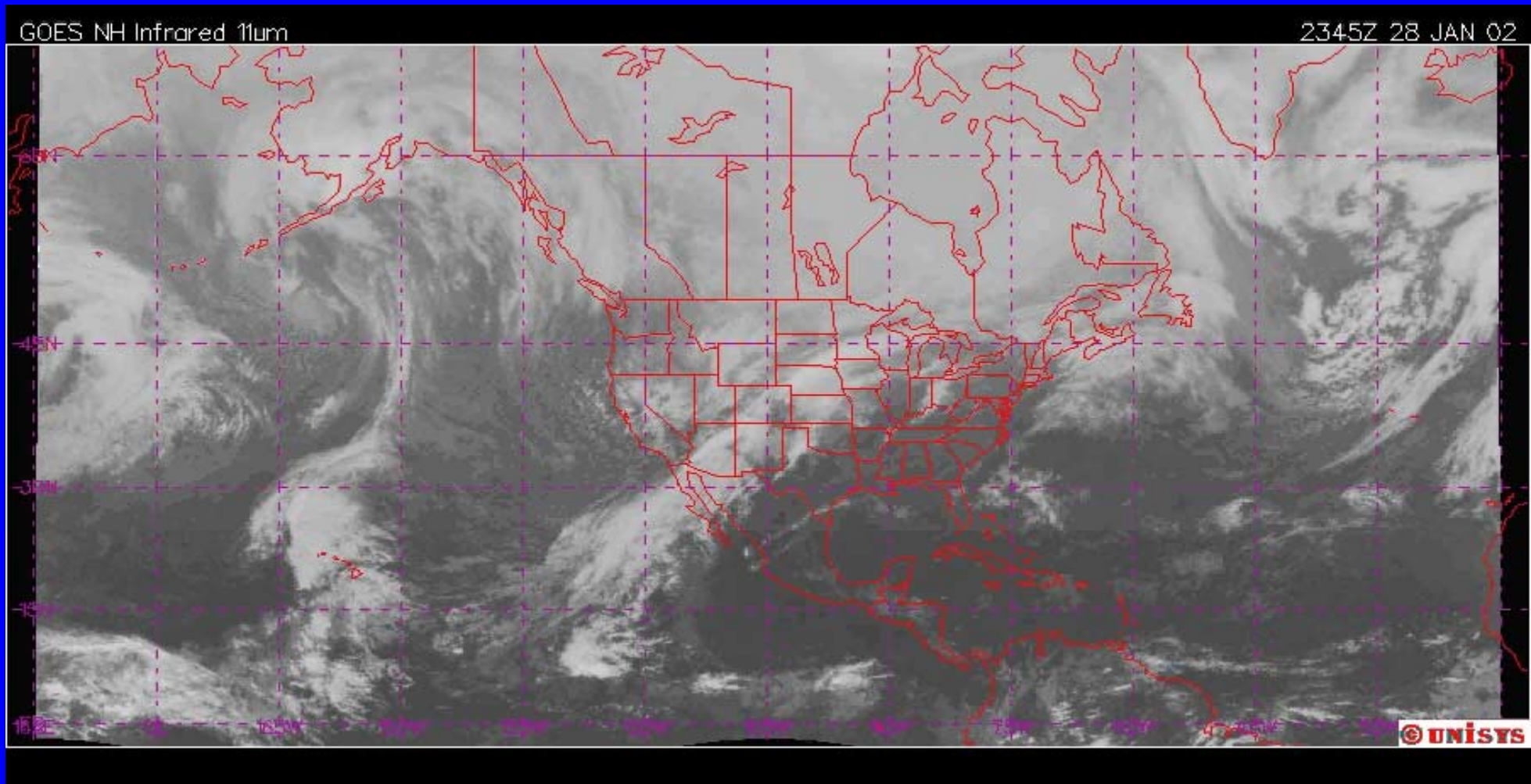
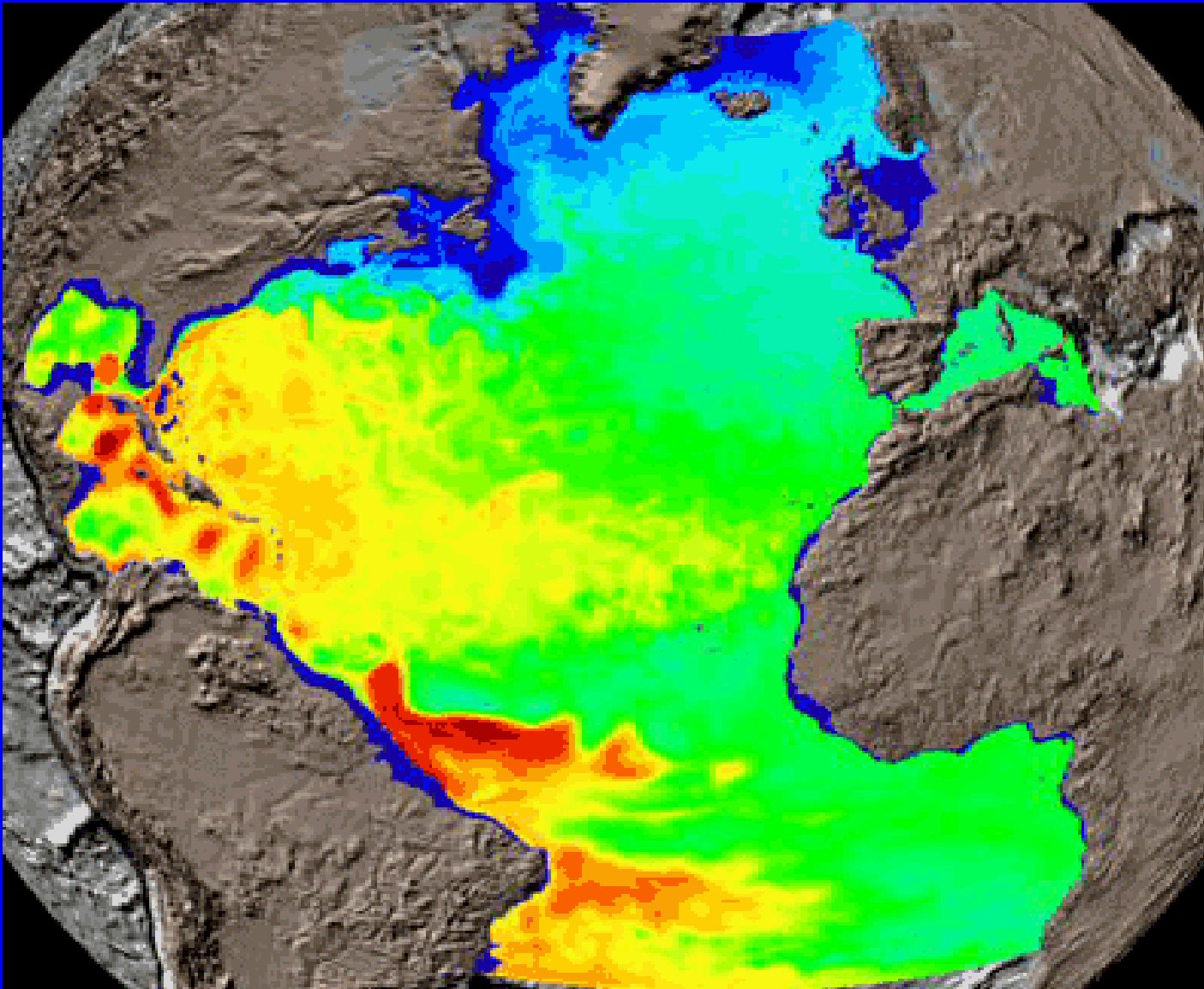


A Satellite View of Atmospheric Weather



GOES Infrared Imagery – January 2002

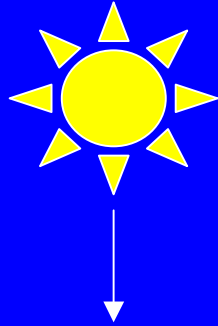
A Computer Simulation of the Ocean's Internal Weather



Temperature
at 100m

Simulation
duration:
1 year

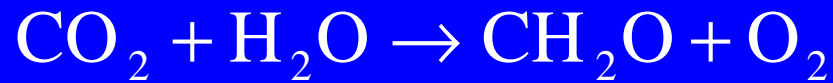
Simulation courtesy of
Mat Maltrud, Los Alamos National Laboratory



New Production: Fuel
of the Biological Pump

I_0

Phytoplankton



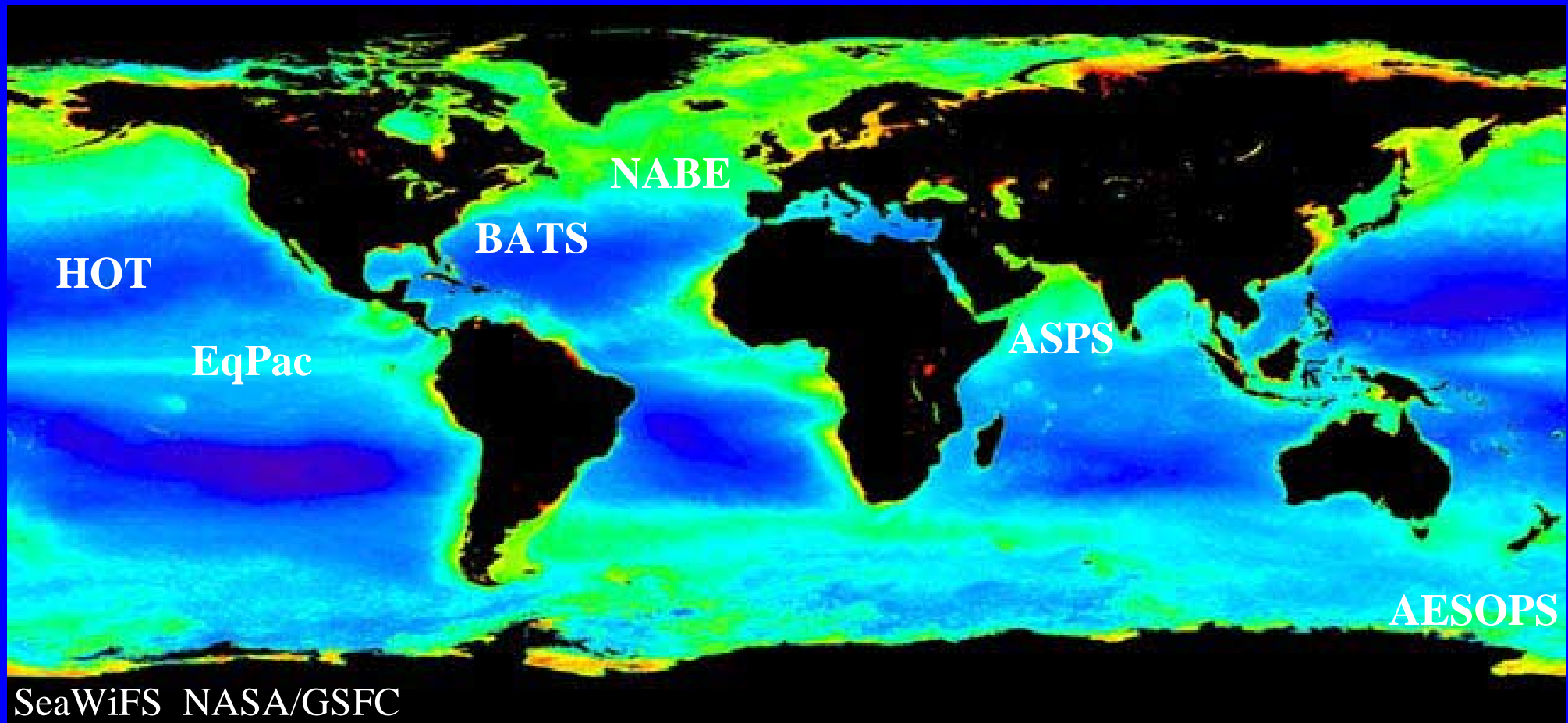
1% I_0

Export flux

Nutrients

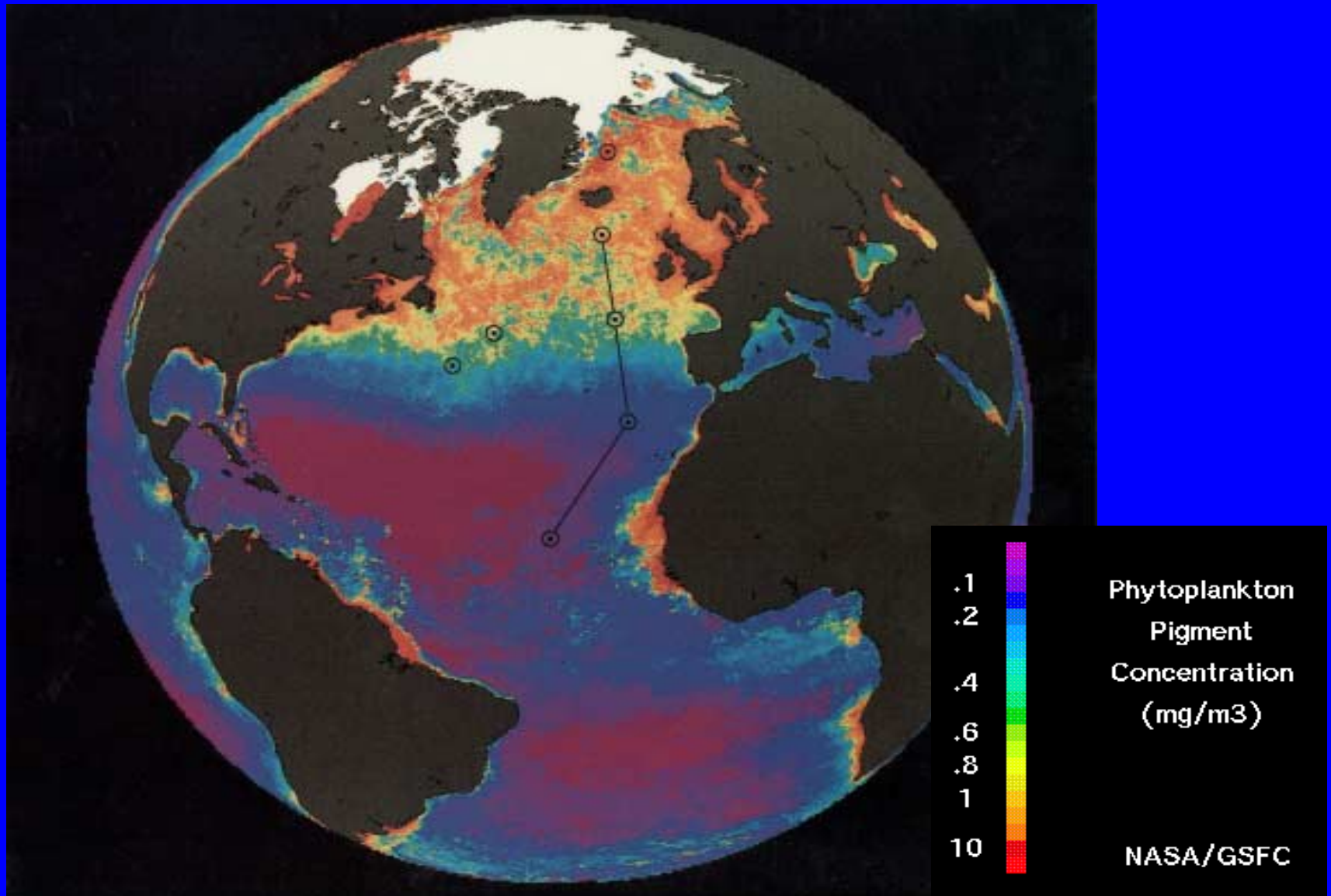


The Internal Weather of the Sea and its Influences on Ocean Biogeochemistry

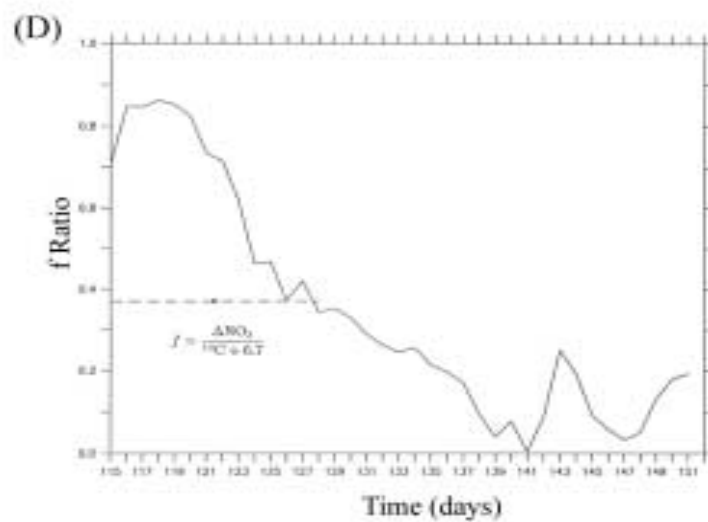
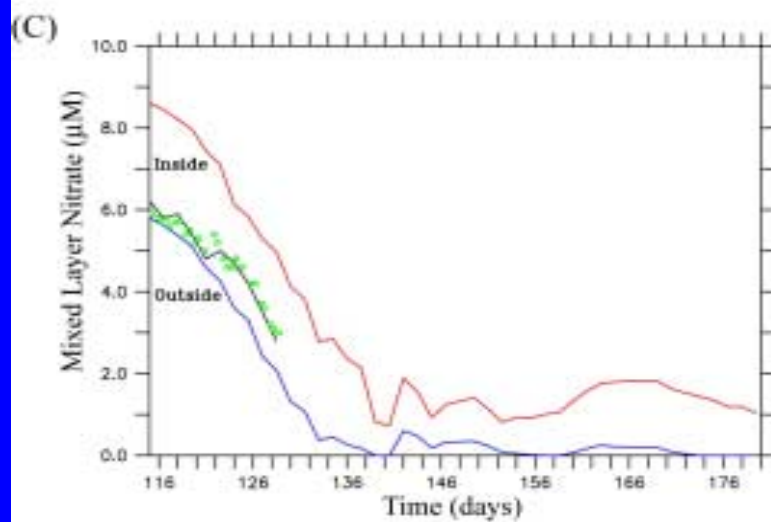
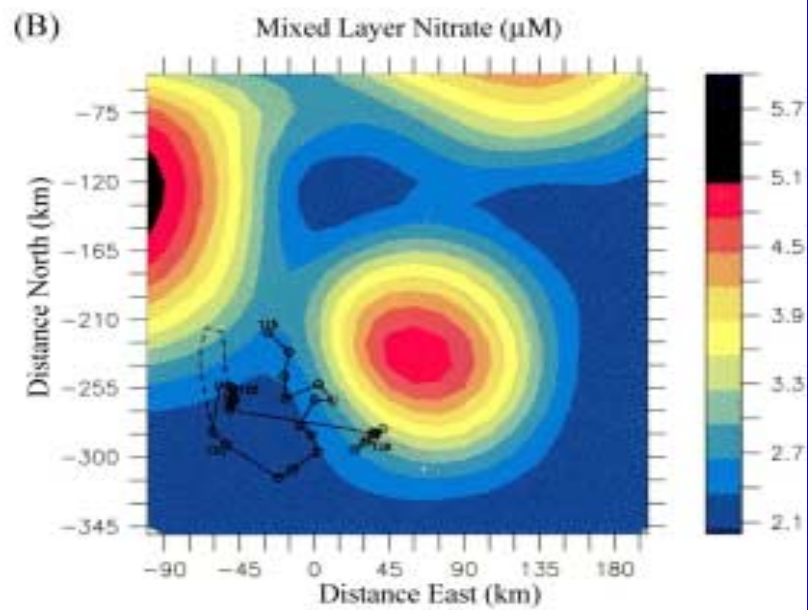
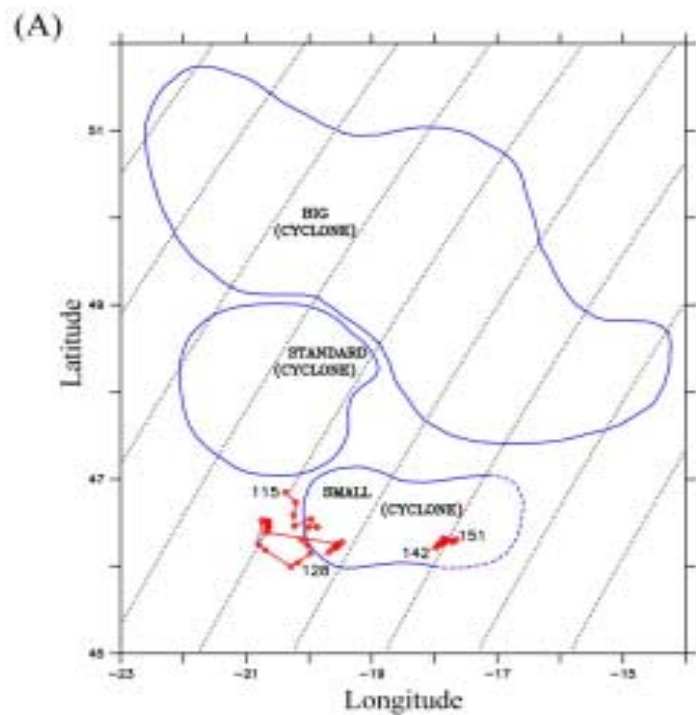


1. Variability in observations
2. Processes influence mean fluxes

North Atlantic Bloom Experiment



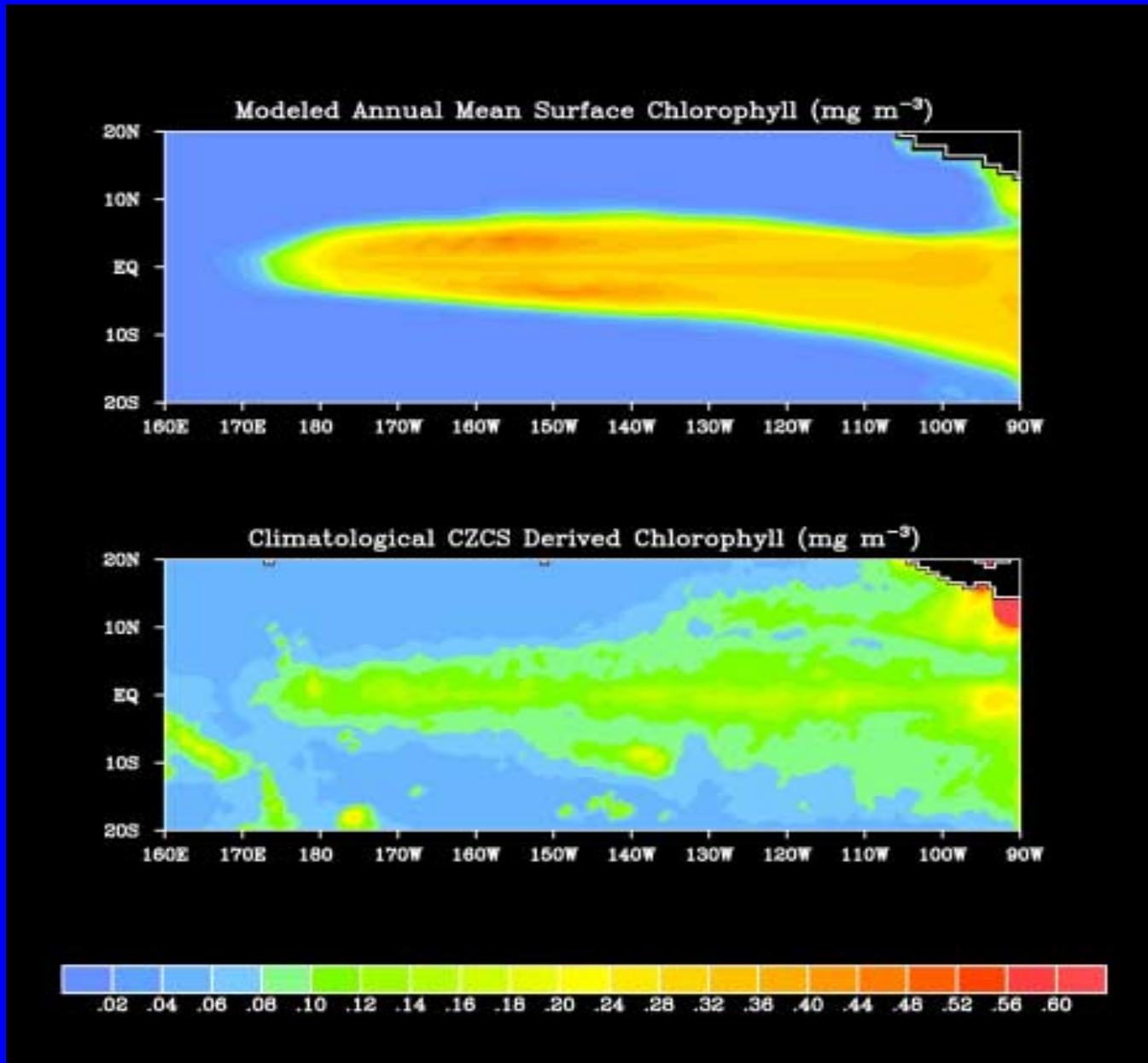
CZCS April-June Composite Image by Gene Feldman



Impacts of eddies on the Spring Bloom in the North Atlantic

1. Heterogeneity in the “initial conditions”
2. Supply of nutrients for the post-bloom period
3. Mesoscale variability in particle flux to the deep sea
(Newton et al. 1994)

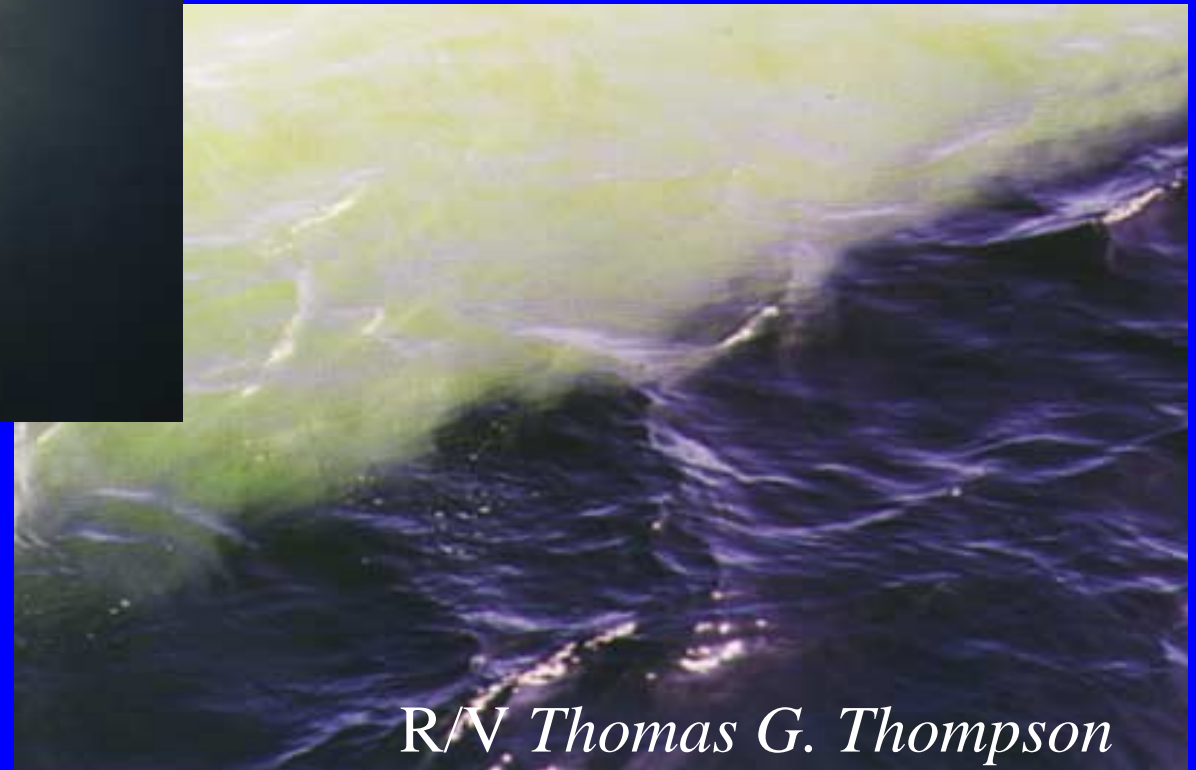
Equatorial Pacific Process Study



Chai et al.
(1996)

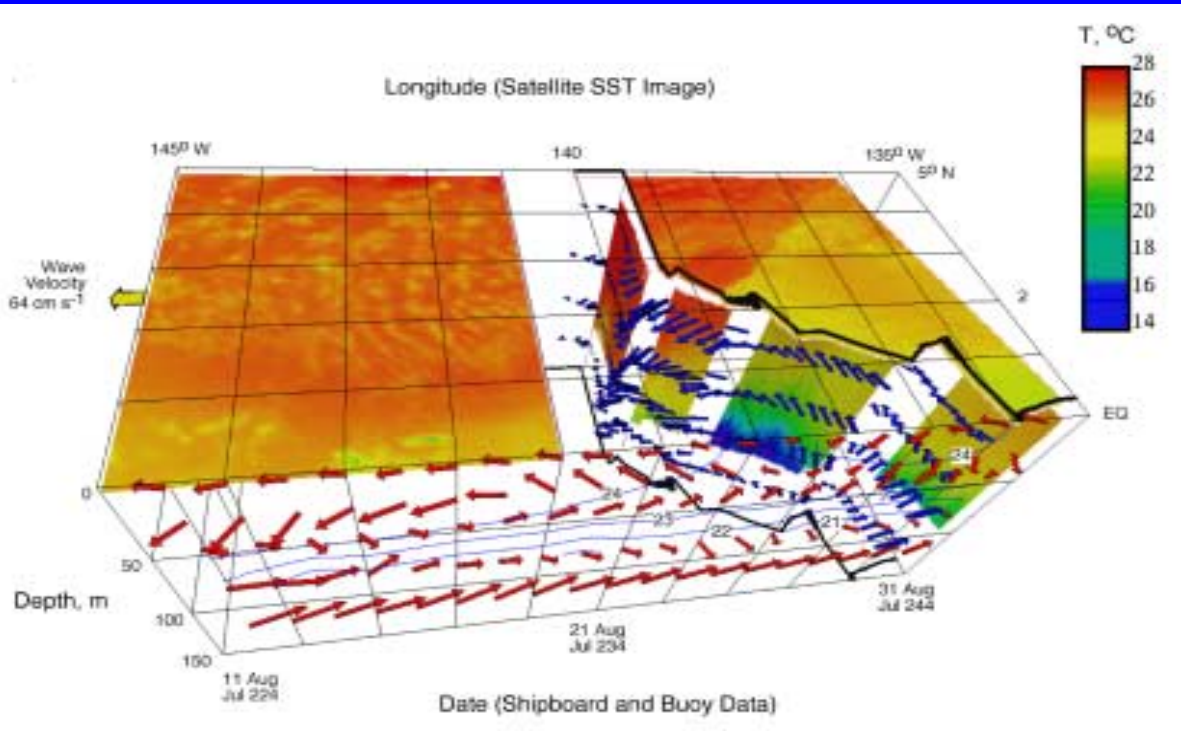
A Line in the Sea – Yoder et al. (1994)

Space Shuttle *Atlantis*



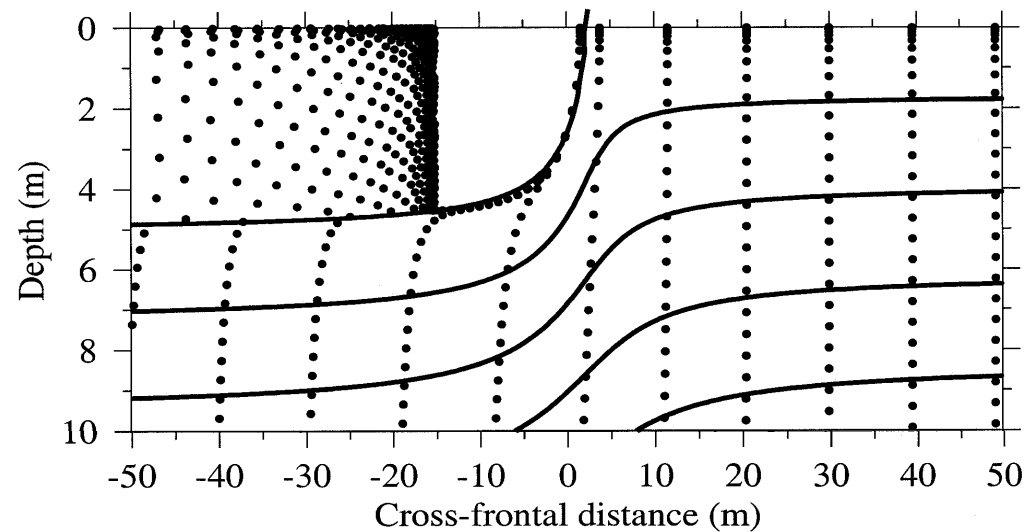
R/V *Thomas G. Thompson*

A Line in the Sea



Franks (1997)

Archer et al. (1997)



**Spatial and temporal variability of phytoplankton pigment
distributions in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean**

ROBERT R. BIDIGARE* and MICHAEL E. ONDRUSEK*

“...the TIW resulted in a twofold increase in Chl...
[and]...a fivefold increase in Chl biomass of diatoms...”

**Export production of particles to the interior of the equatorial
Pacific Ocean during the 1992 EqPac experiment**

SUSUMU HONJO,* JACK DYMOND,† ROBERT COLLIER† and
STEVEN J. MANGANINI*

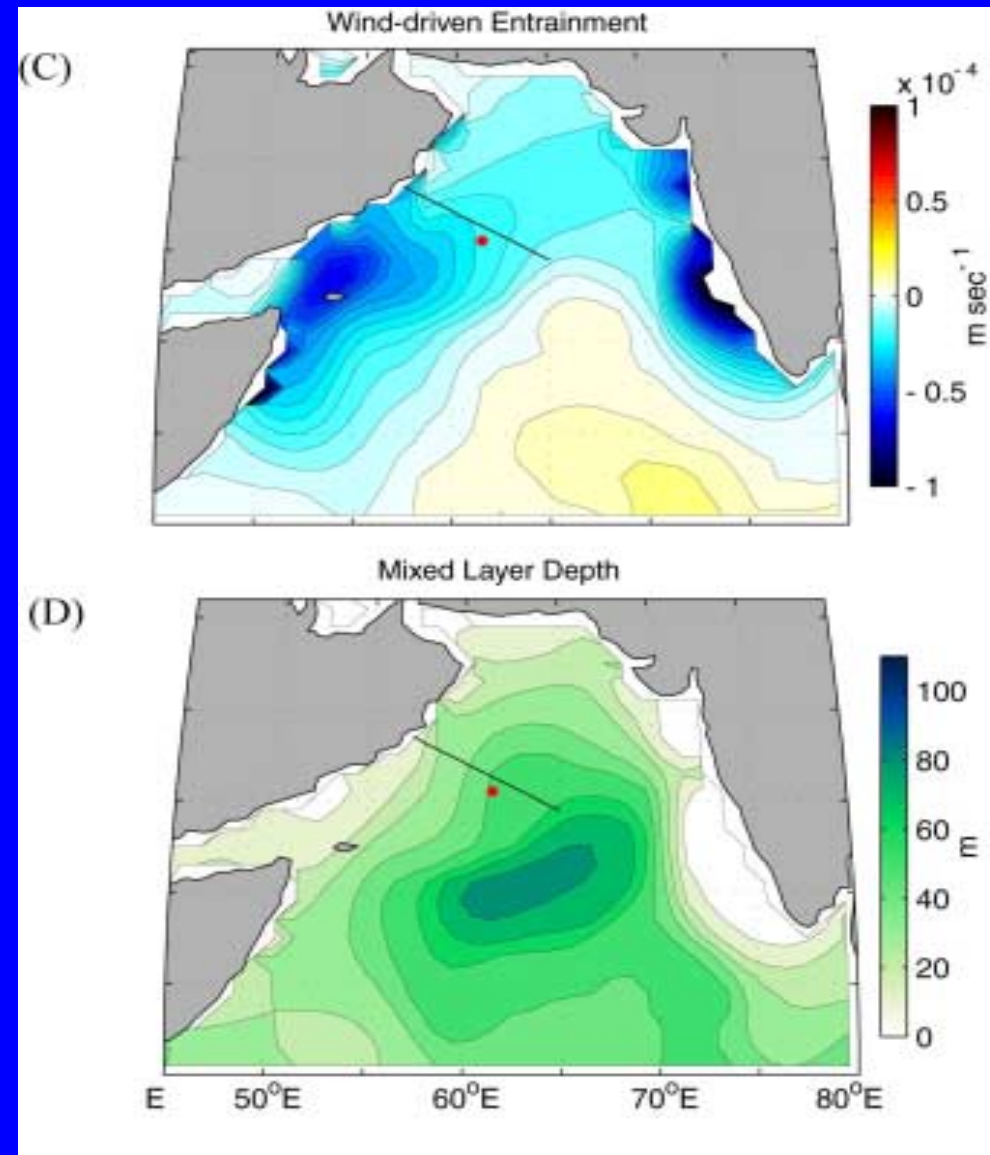
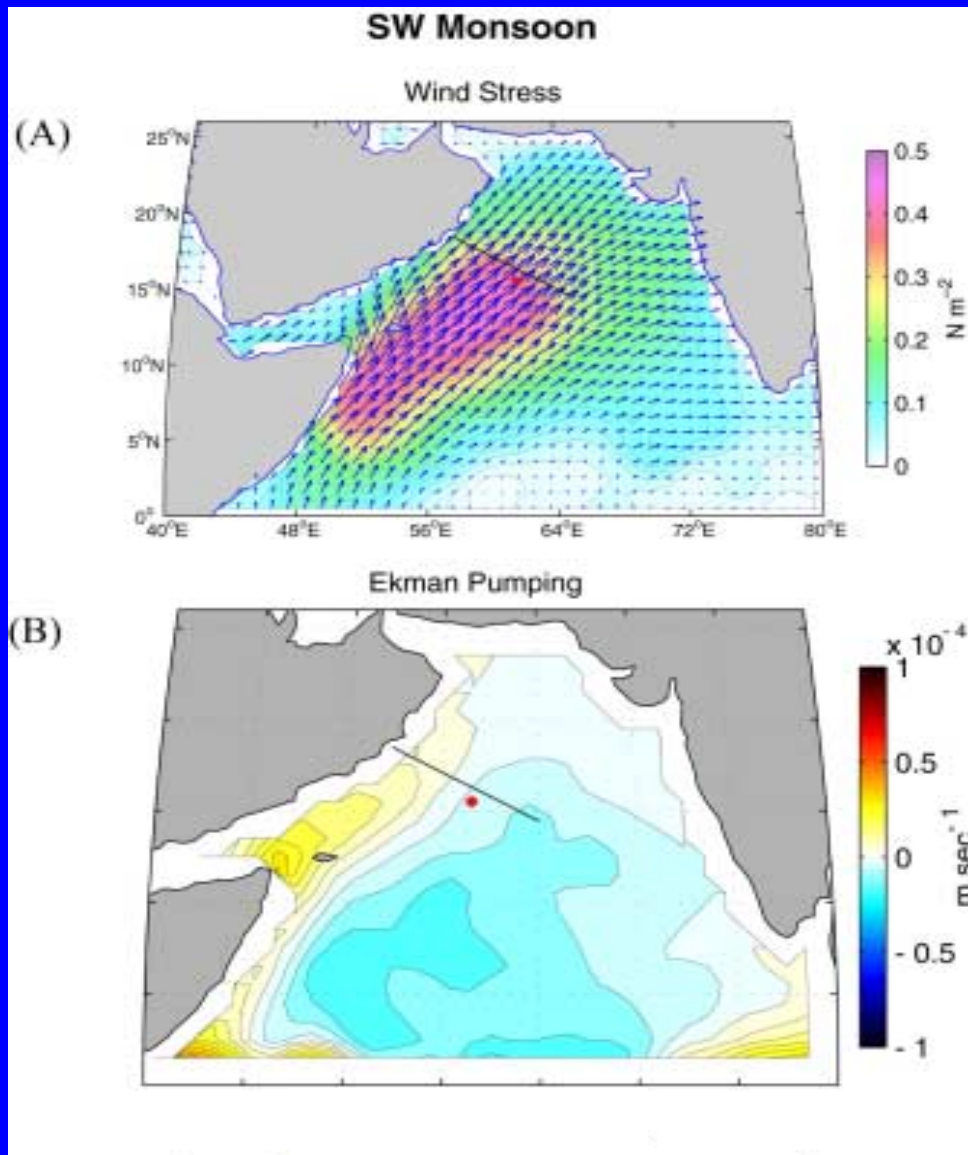
“Two large organic carbon and biogenic SiO₂ flux events...
coincided with intense TIWs that passed through the region...”

**Physical control of biological processes
in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean**

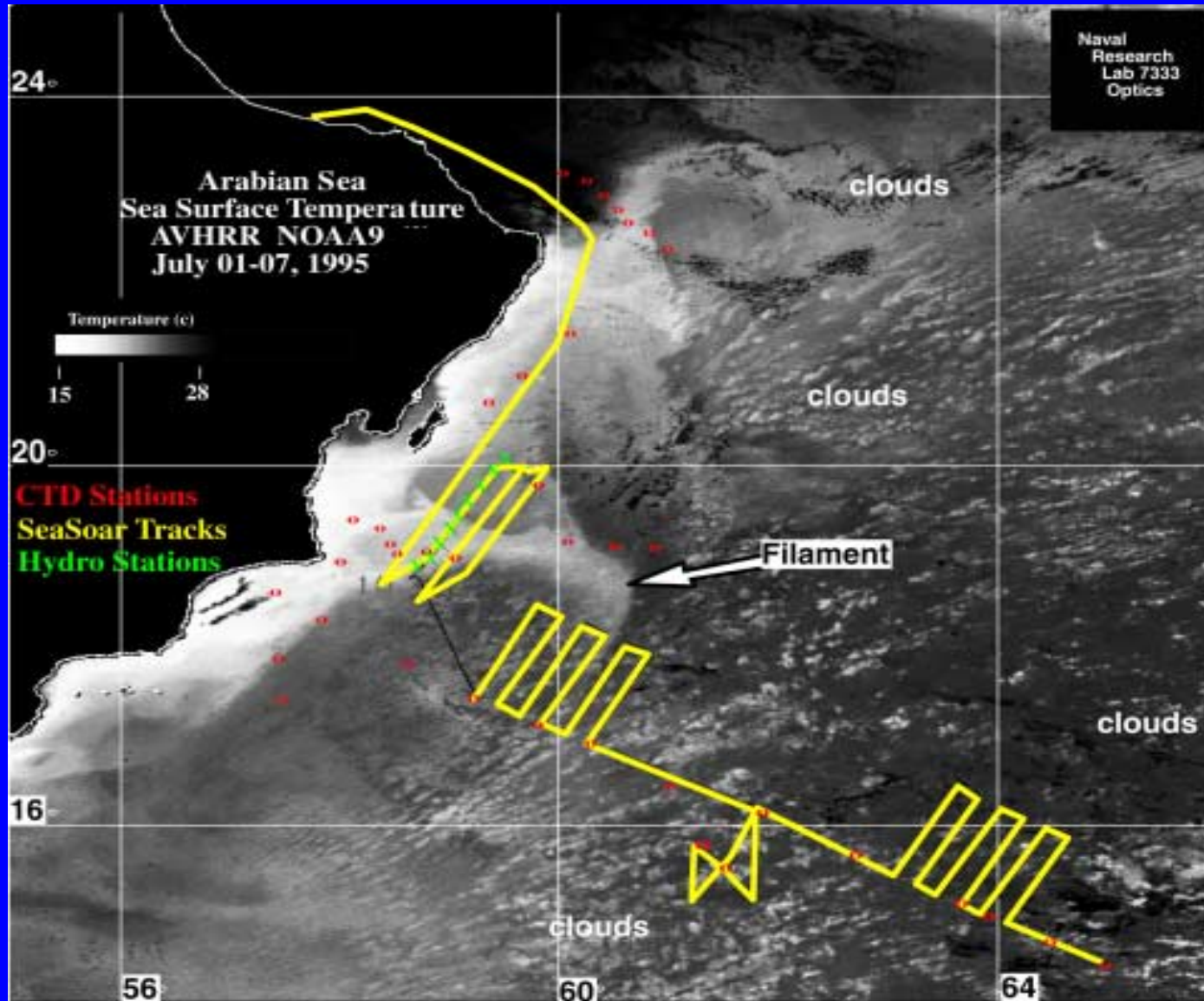
Marjorie A.M. Friedrichs*, Eileen E. Hofmann

“A 60-70% increase in Chl... and a 400% increase in Chl
contribution of diatoms was associated with...a TIW”

Arabian Sea Process Study



A coastal filament in the open ocean



Filament:

Highest biomass and productivity during SW monsoon (Barber et al. 2001)

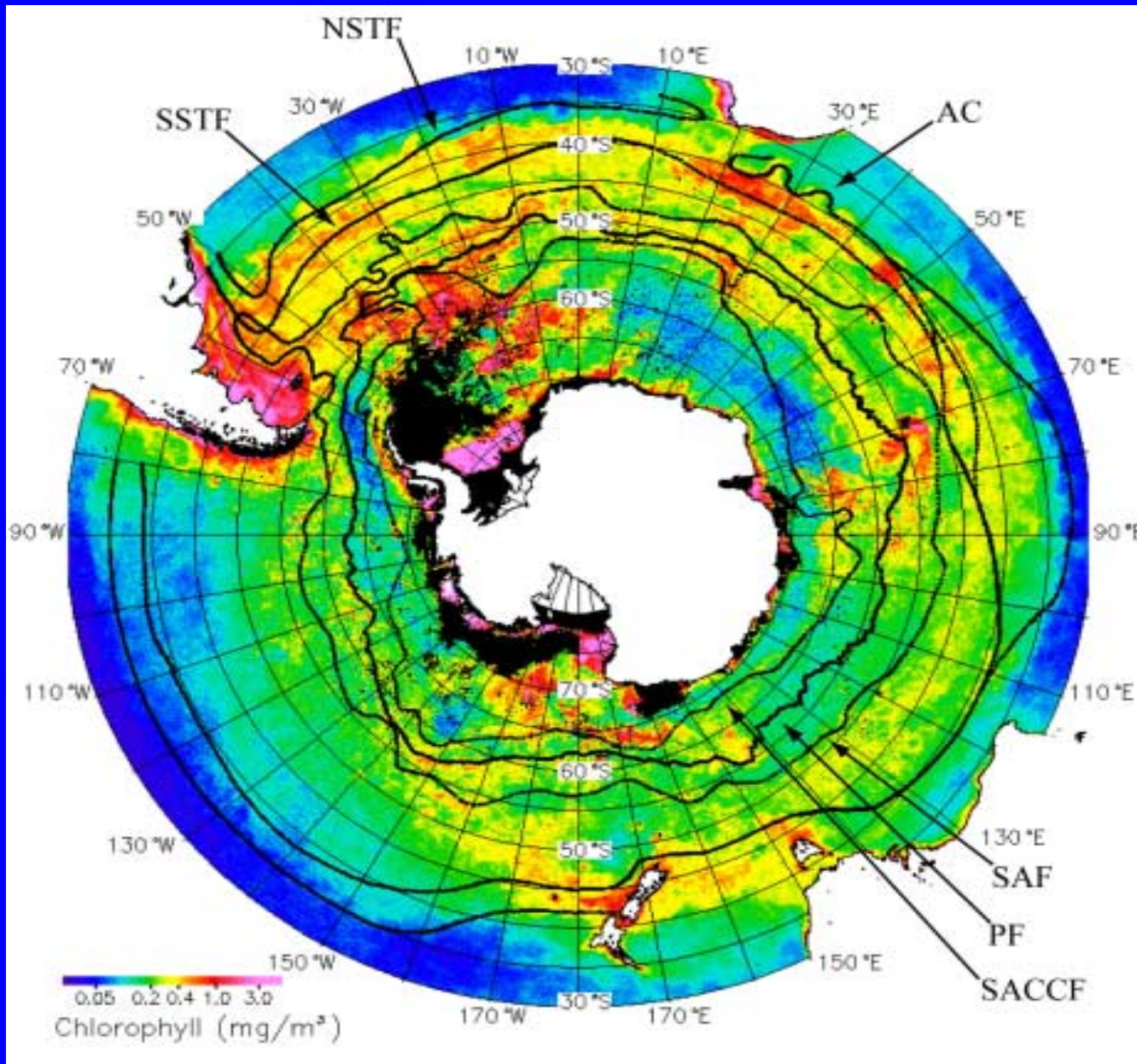
High diatom biomass (Latasa and Bidigare, 1998)

Depletion of silicic acid (Morrison et al. 1998)

Shifts in species composition associated with large export events (Honjo et al. 1999)

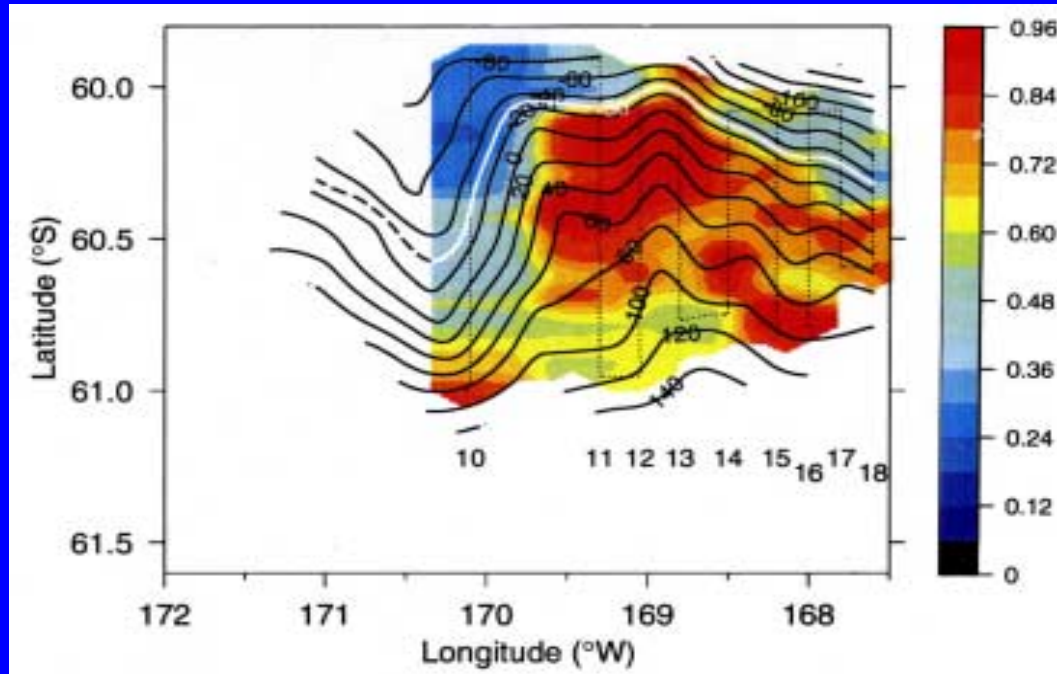
Image courtesy of Bob Arnone

Antarctic Environment Southern Ocean Process Study

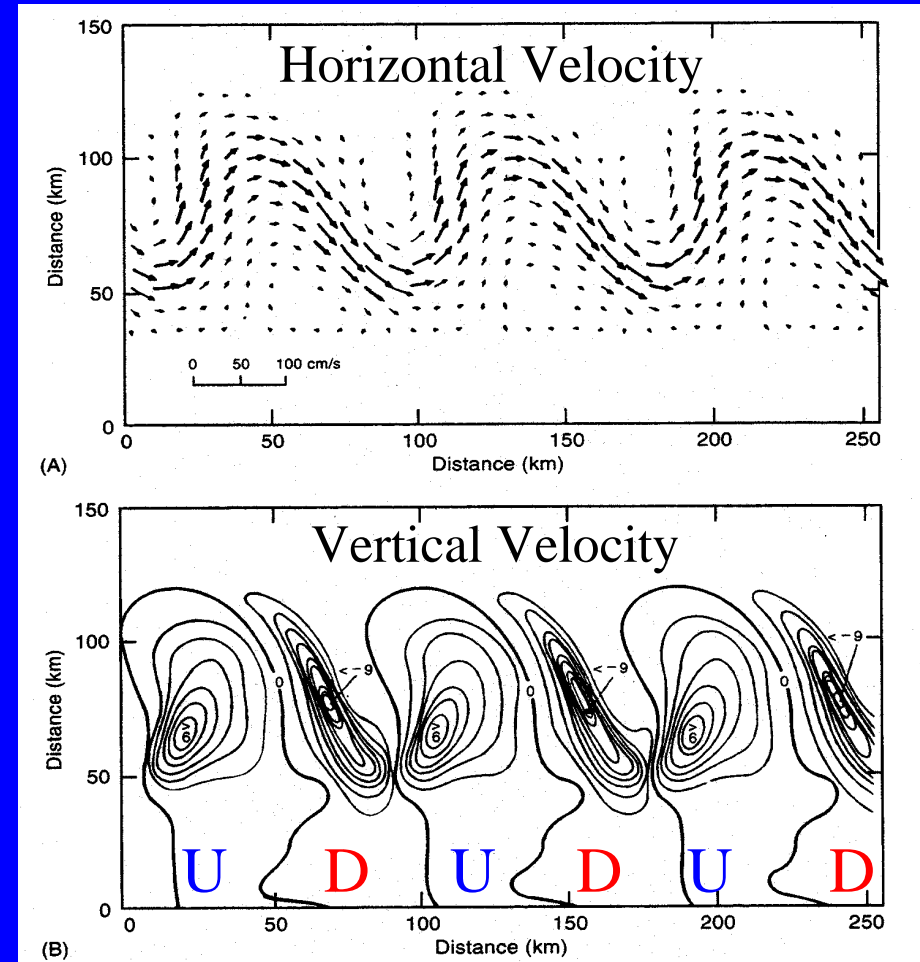


Moore &
Abbott
(2000)

SeaSoar Survey of chlorophyll in a meander of the Antarctic Polar Front

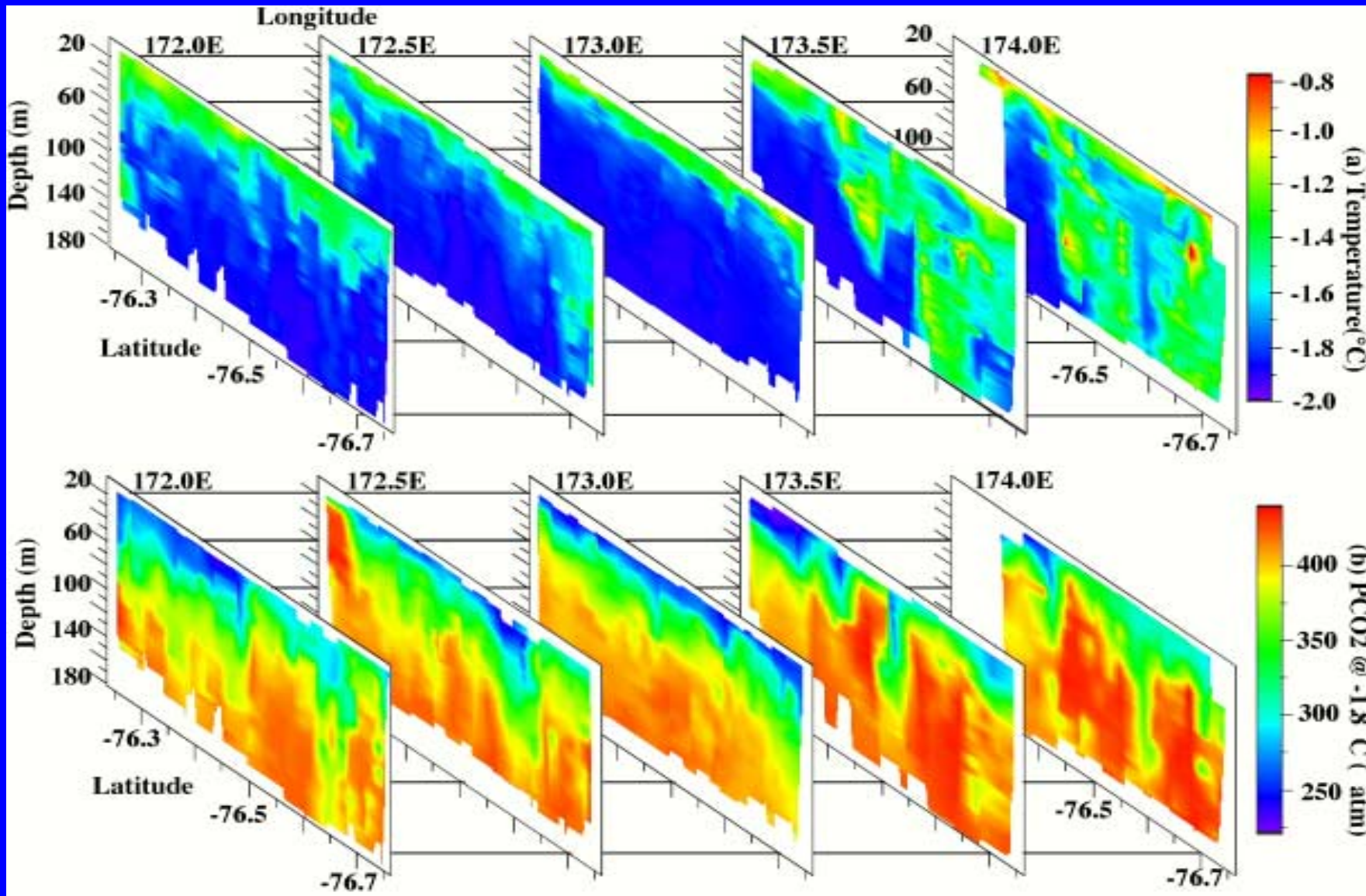


Barth et al. (2001)



Model simulation by Woods (1988) "Mesoscale upwelling and primary production"

Small scale variability in the Ross Sea

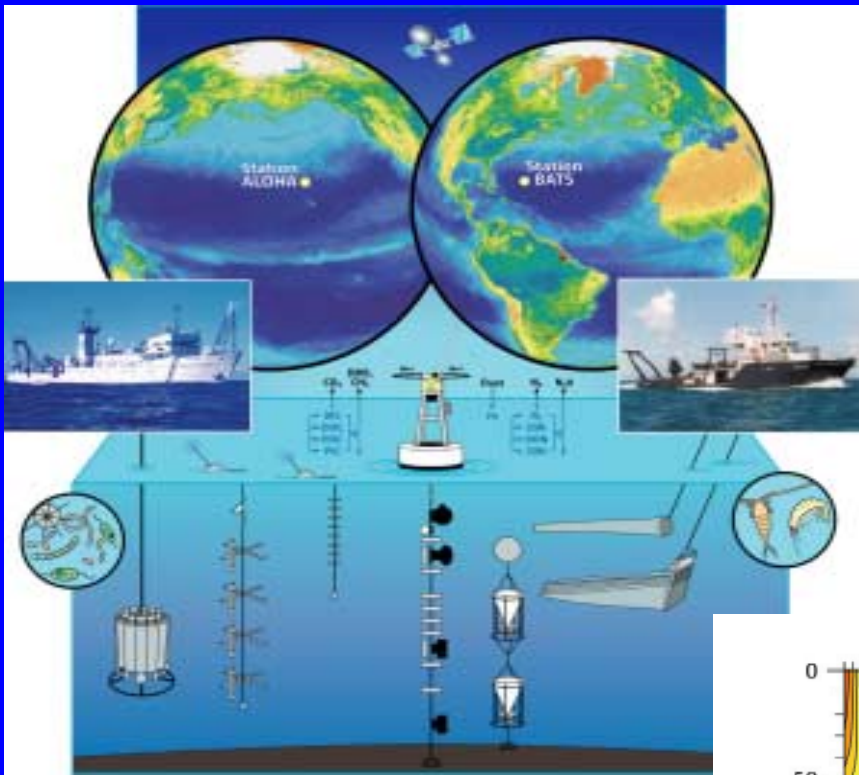


Temp.

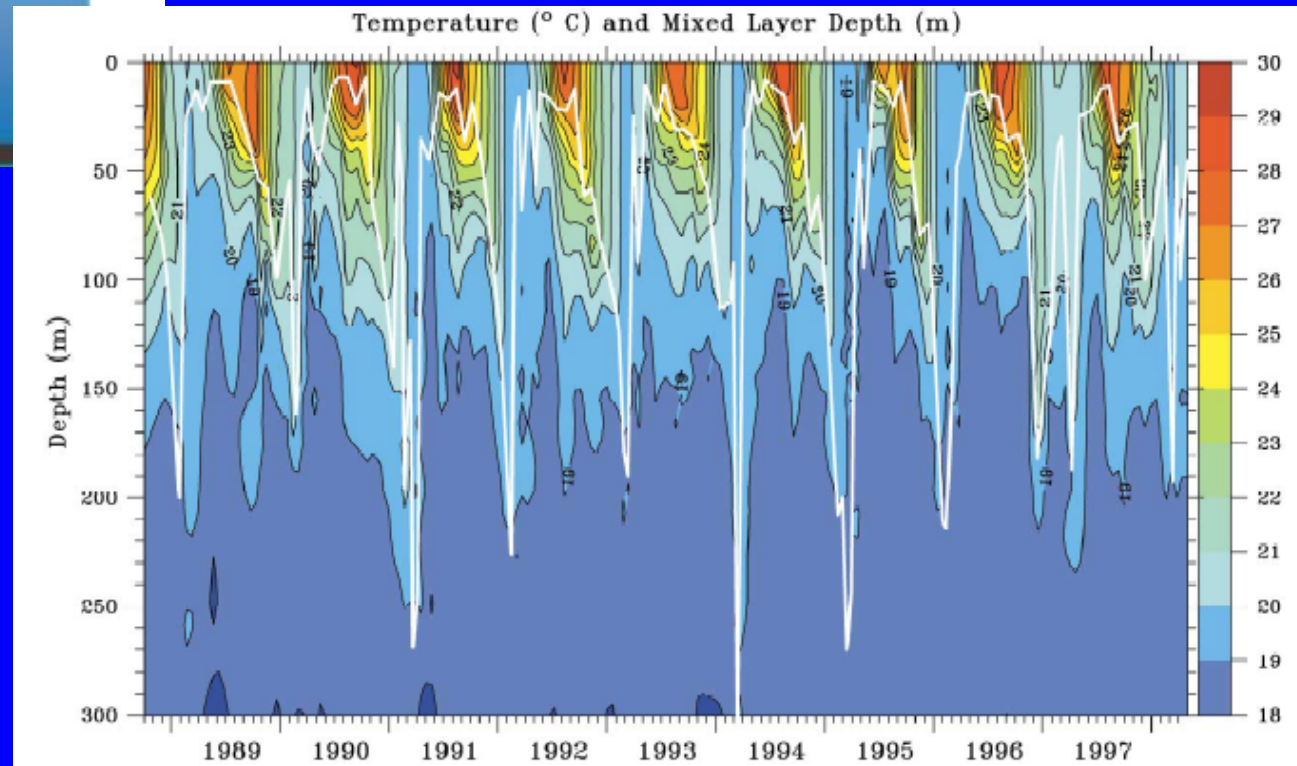
pCO₂

Hales, B., Sweeney, C. and T. Takahashi: "...resolution as fine as 15km misses 2/3 of the total variability in well-resolved fields..."

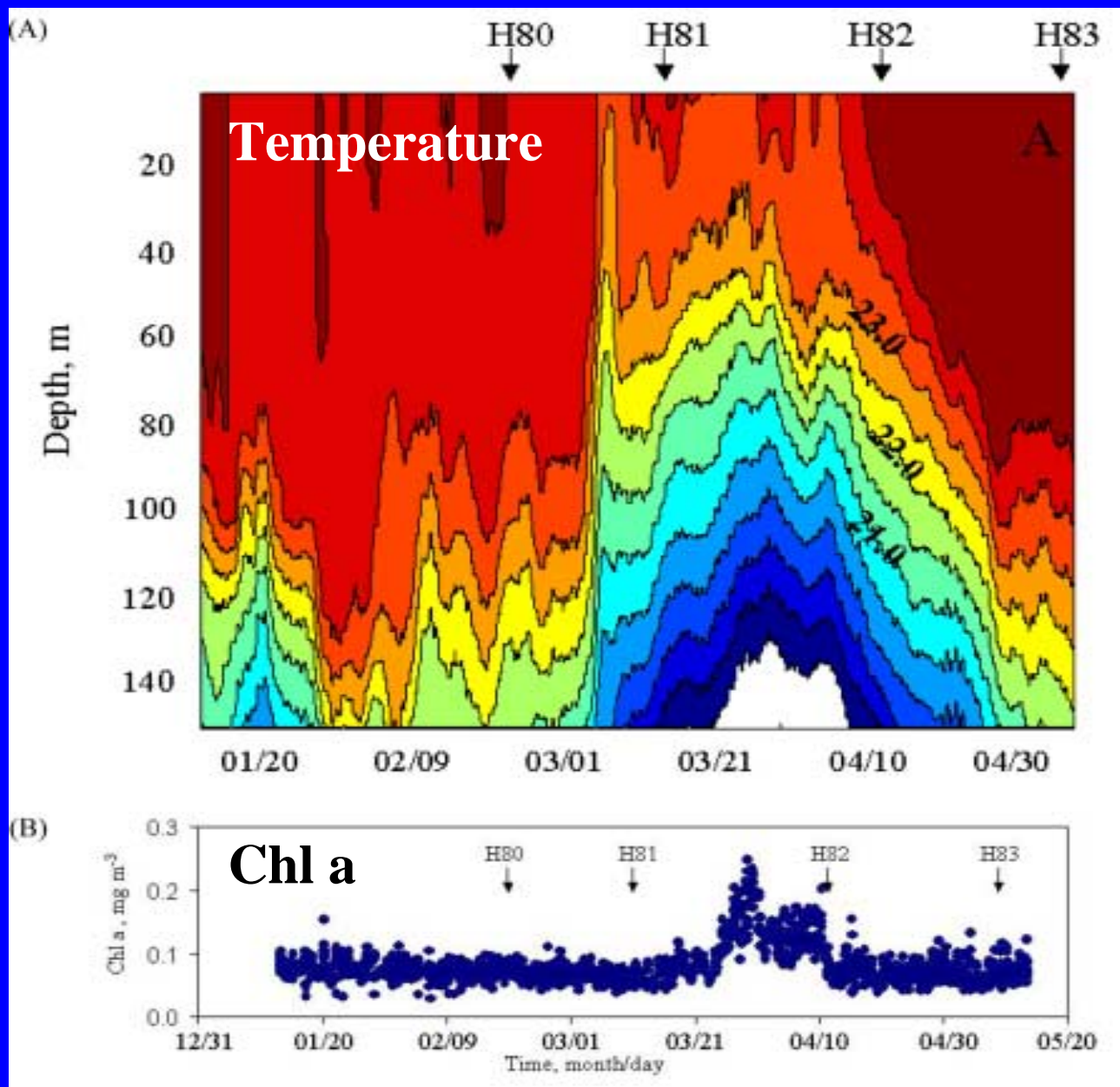
Time-series at HOT and BATS



Steinberg et al. (2001)



An eddy event at HALE ALOHA in spring of 1997



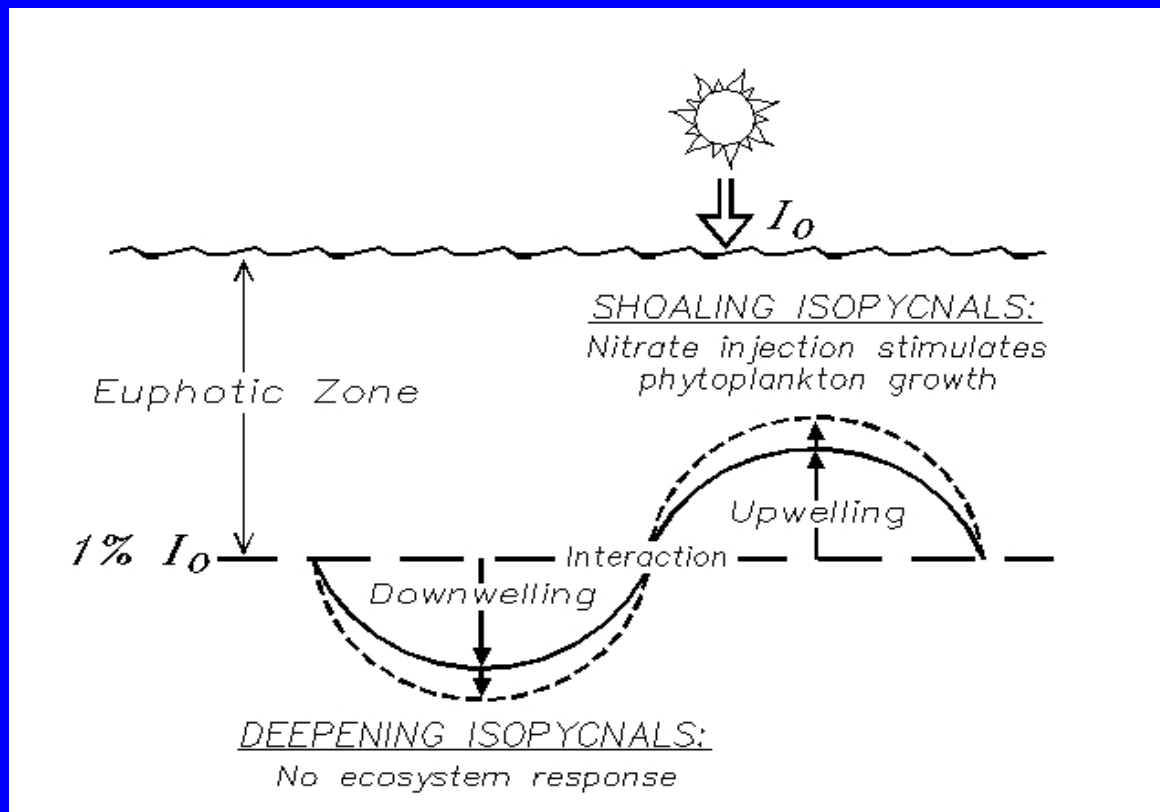
Letelier et al. (2000)

Threefold increase
in 0-25m Chl

Increase in 0-100m
NO₃ + NO₂ of *four*
orders of magnitude

Twofold increase in
diatom component
of total Chl.

Influence of Mesoscale Eddies on New Production in the Sargasso Sea



Observations:

Moored time series (McNeil et al., 1999)

Mesoscale surveys (McG. et al., 1999)

Ocean color / SST imagery (McG. et al., 2001)

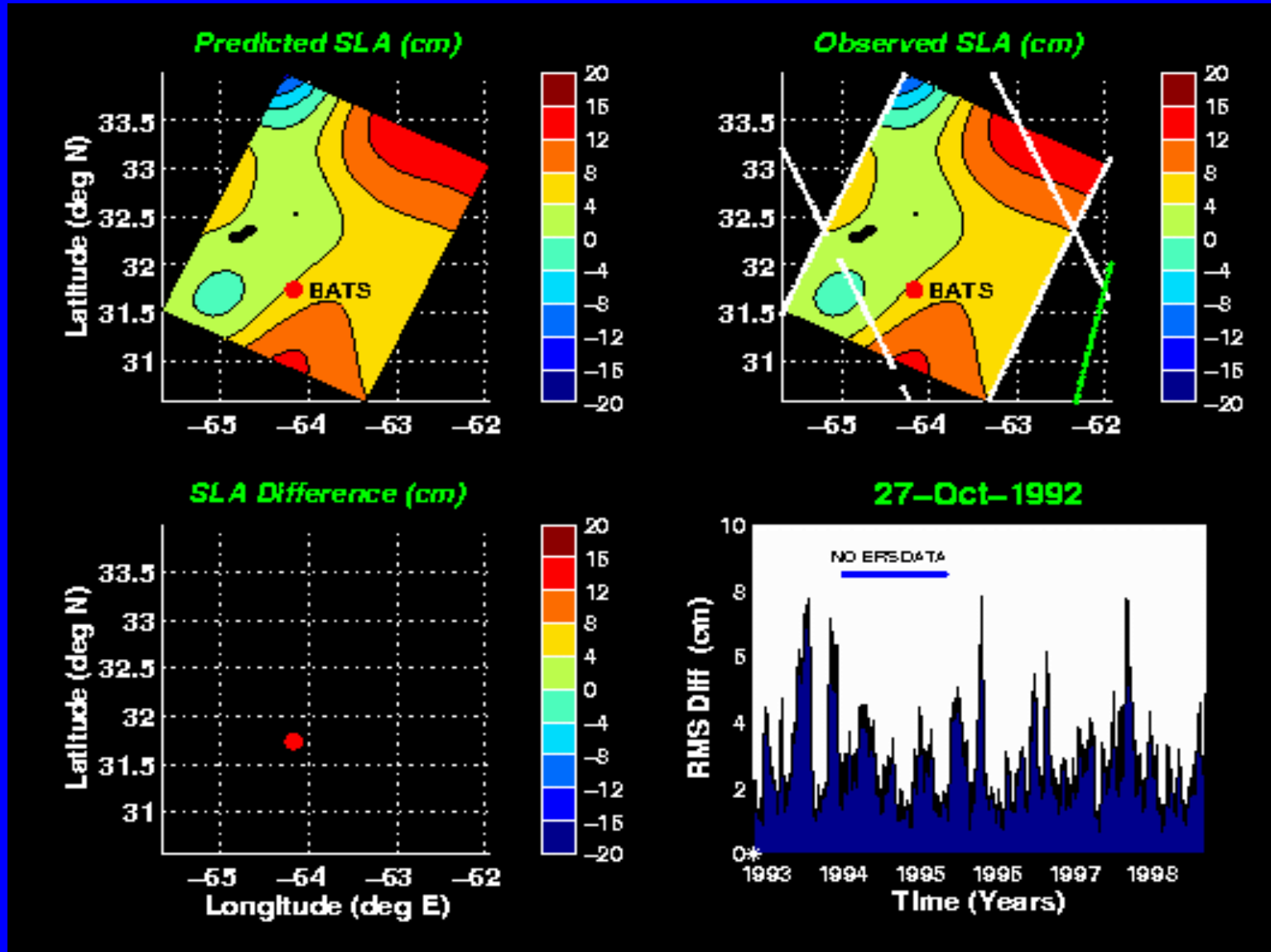
Flux estimates:

Regional simulations (McG. et al., 1998)

Satellite-based kinematics (Siegel et al., 1999)

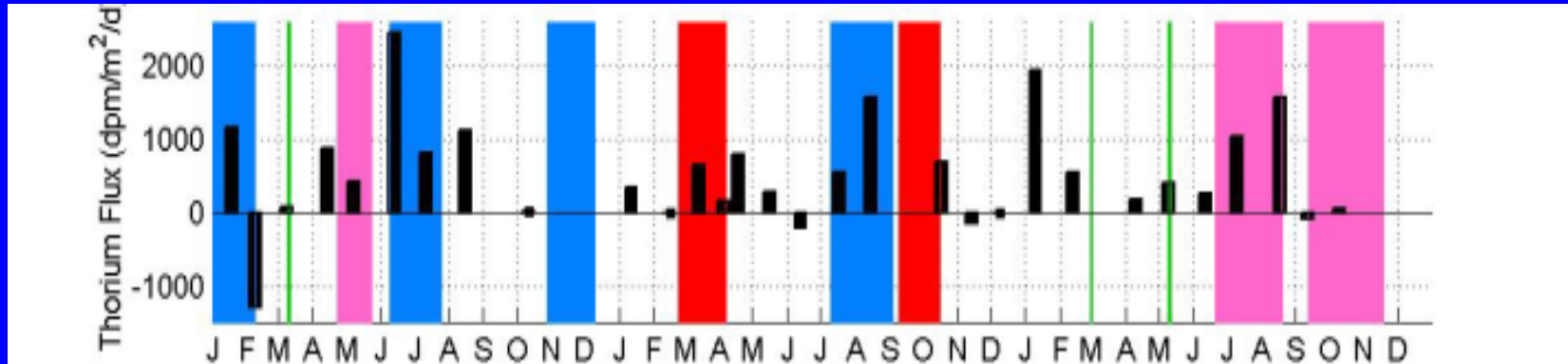
Basin-scale simulations (McG. et al., 2003)

A Regional Hindcast Model Around BATS

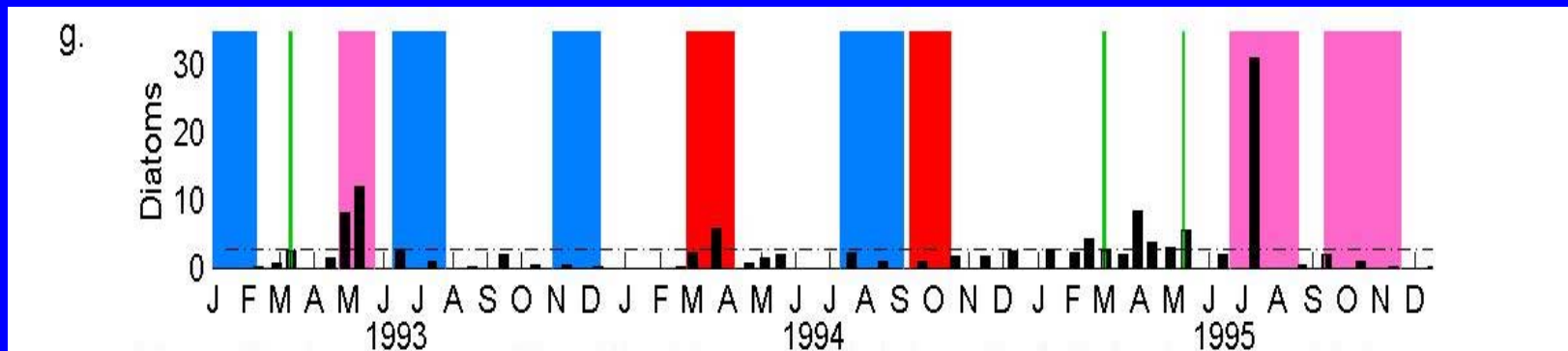


Eddy Impacts on Phytoplankton Species Composition and Export

Sweeney et al. (in press)



Buesseler
Th Flux
Data



BATS
HPLC
+
Letelier
et al.
(1993)

Blue: Cyclones

Red: Anticyclones

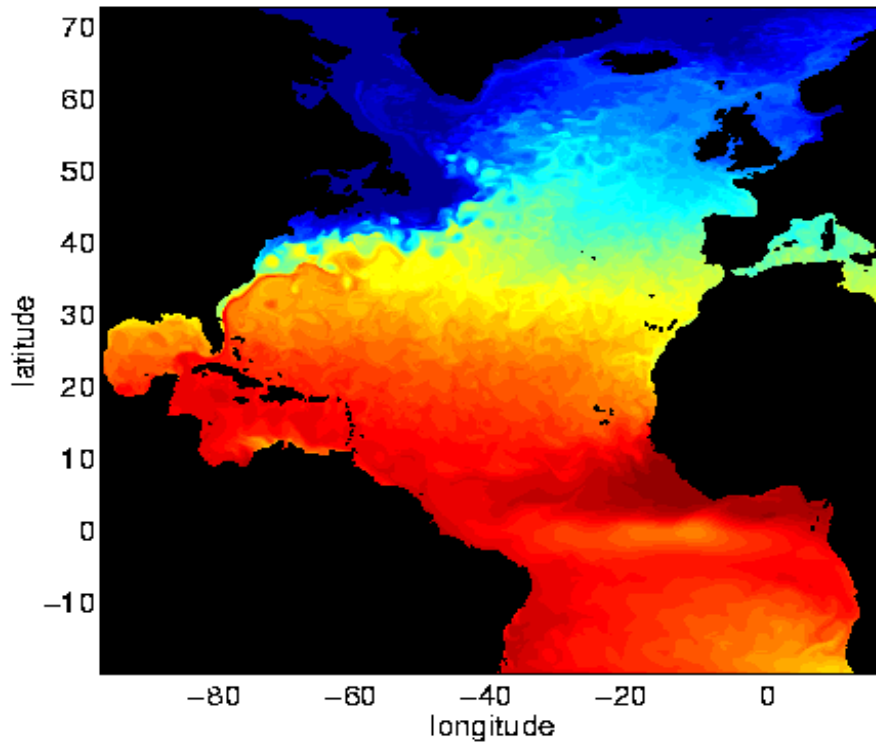
Pink: Mode-water Eddies

An eddy-resolving model of the North Atlantic

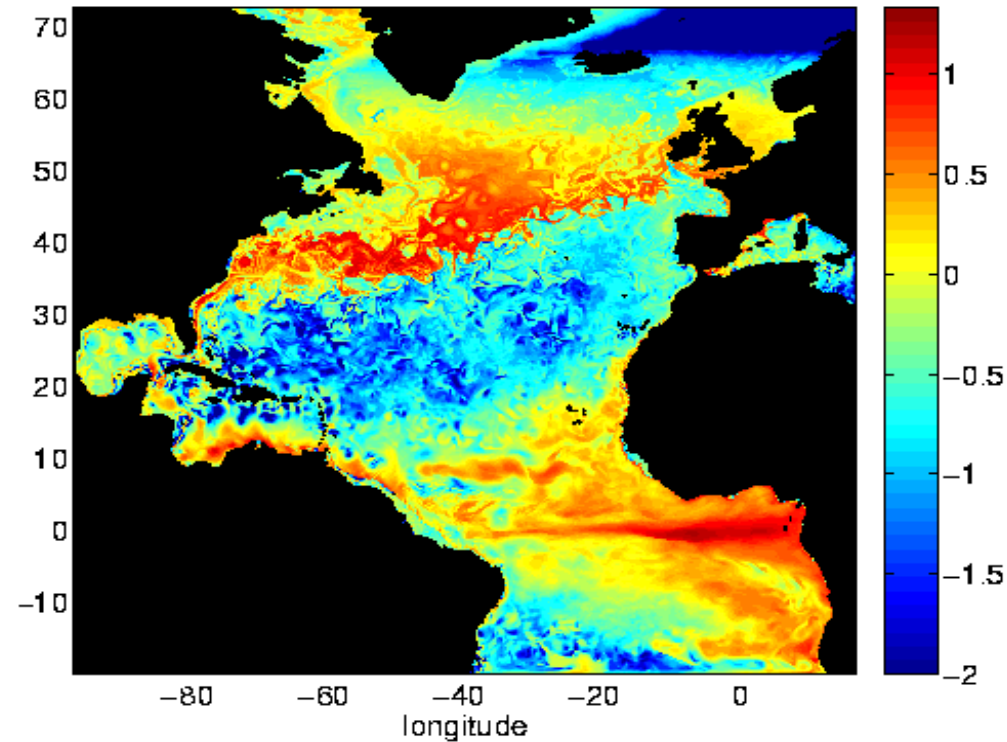
Temperature

log (New Production)

Temperature (C) at 5 meters, 06 Jan 1993

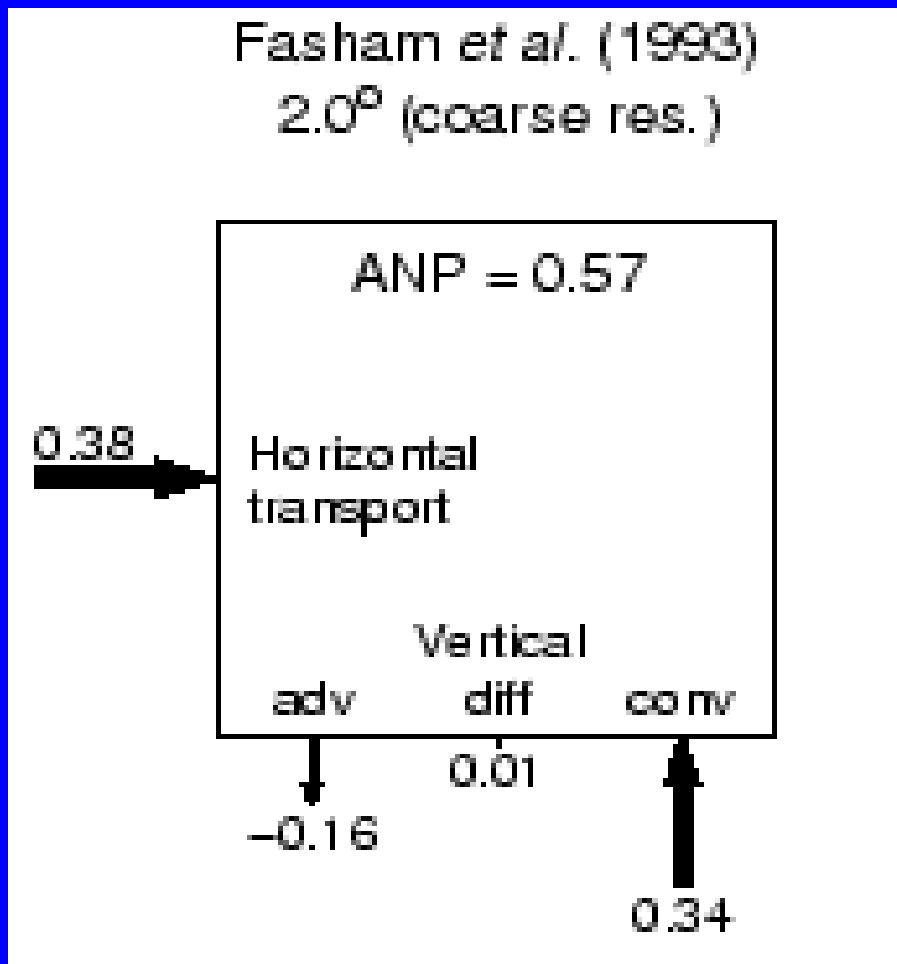


New Production, $\log_{10}(\text{mmol N/m}^2/\text{day})$, 06 Jan 1993

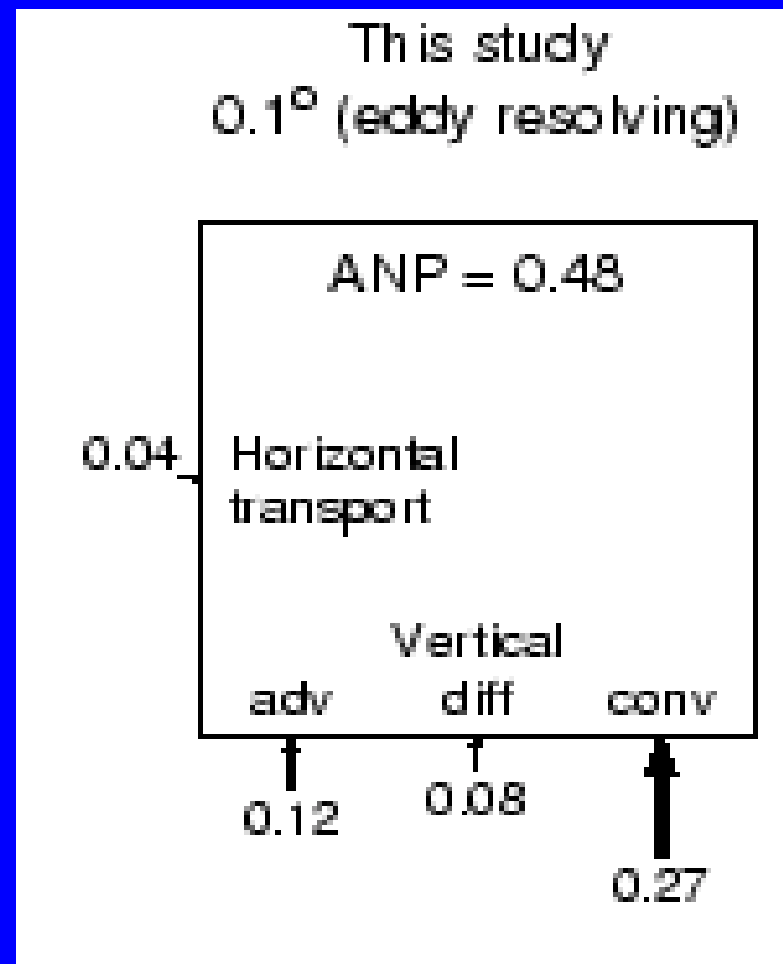


New Production at BATS

“Early JGOFS Era”



“Late JGOFS Era”

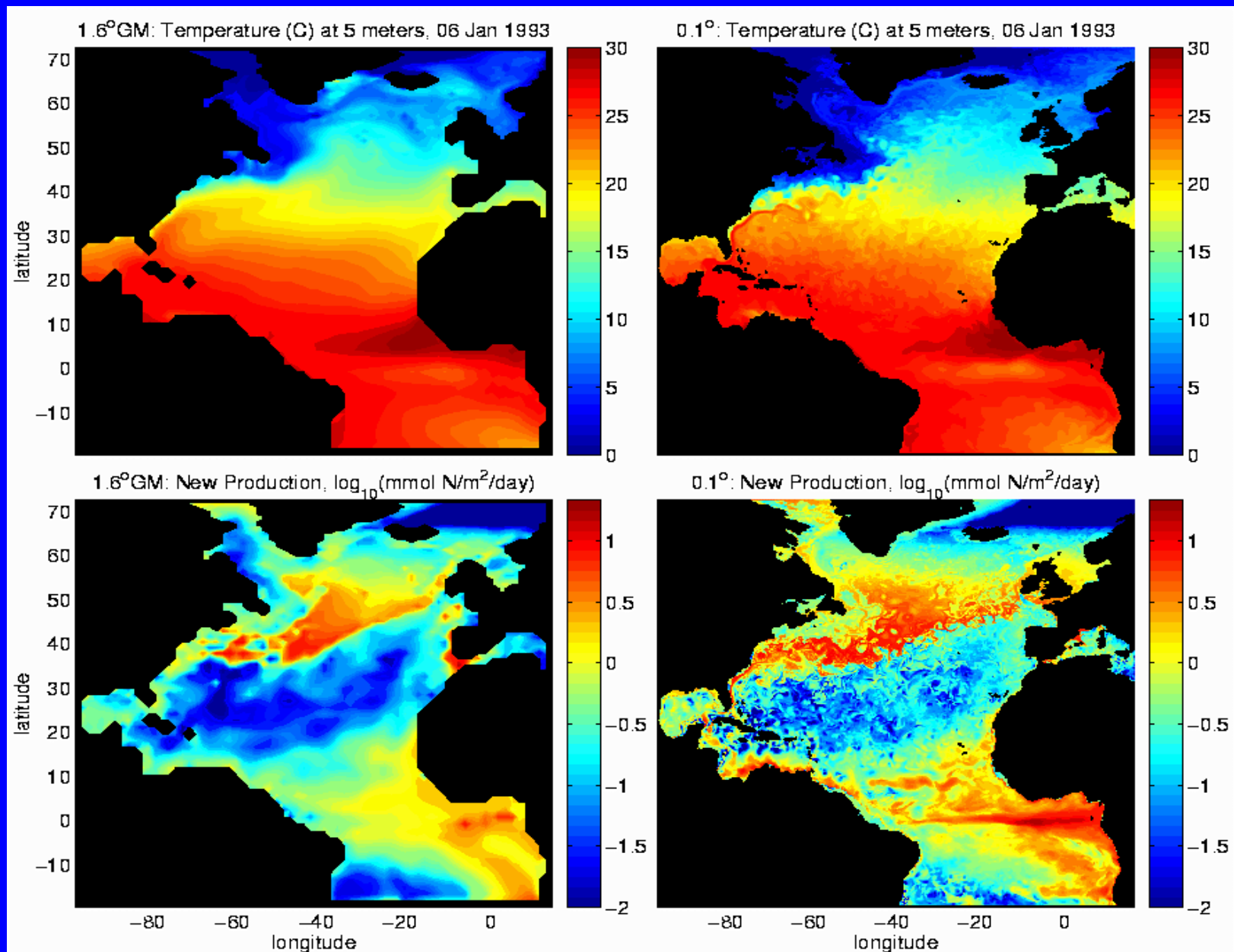


Observed Annual New Production = $0.5 \text{ mol N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Coarse (1.6°)

Eddy-resolving (0.1°)

Sea Surface
Temperature



log (New
Production)

Conclusions

Mesoscale motions create space/time heterogeneity in physical, biological, and chemical constituents in the water column.

Mesoscale processes can drive significant fluxes that affect local, regional, and basin-scale biogeochemical budgets.

A mechanism for modulation of the biological pump:

Phys./chem. disturbance →

Physiological response →

Shifts in species composition →

Changes in export flux

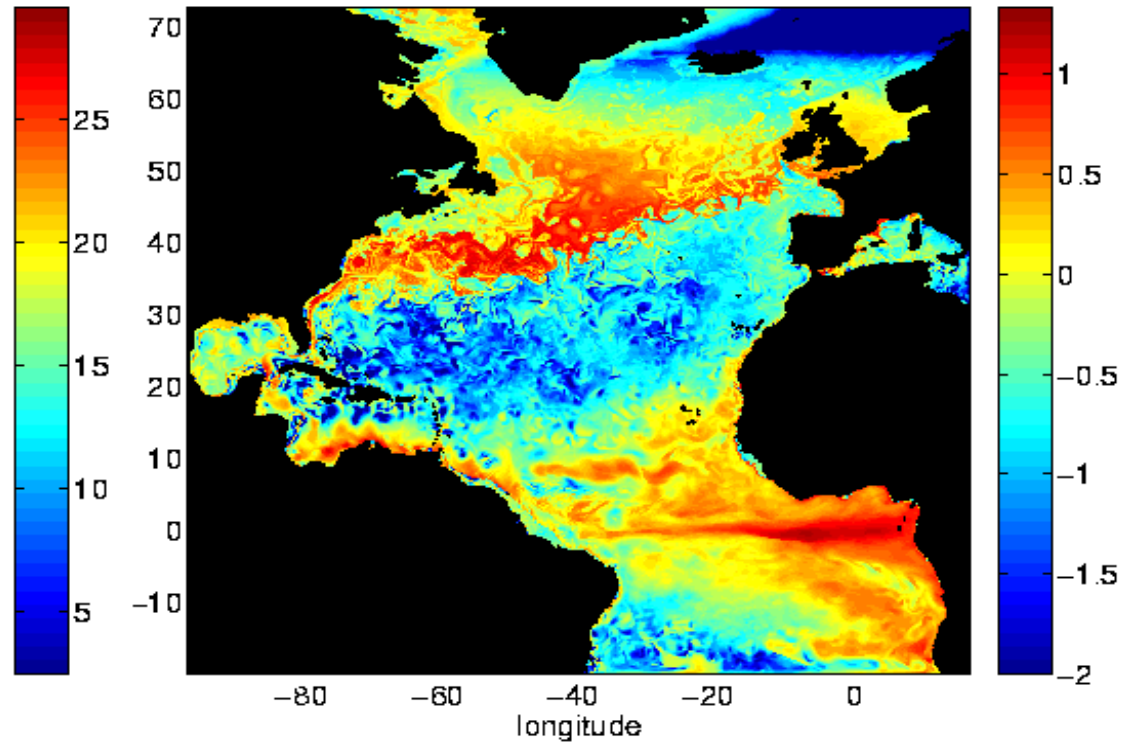
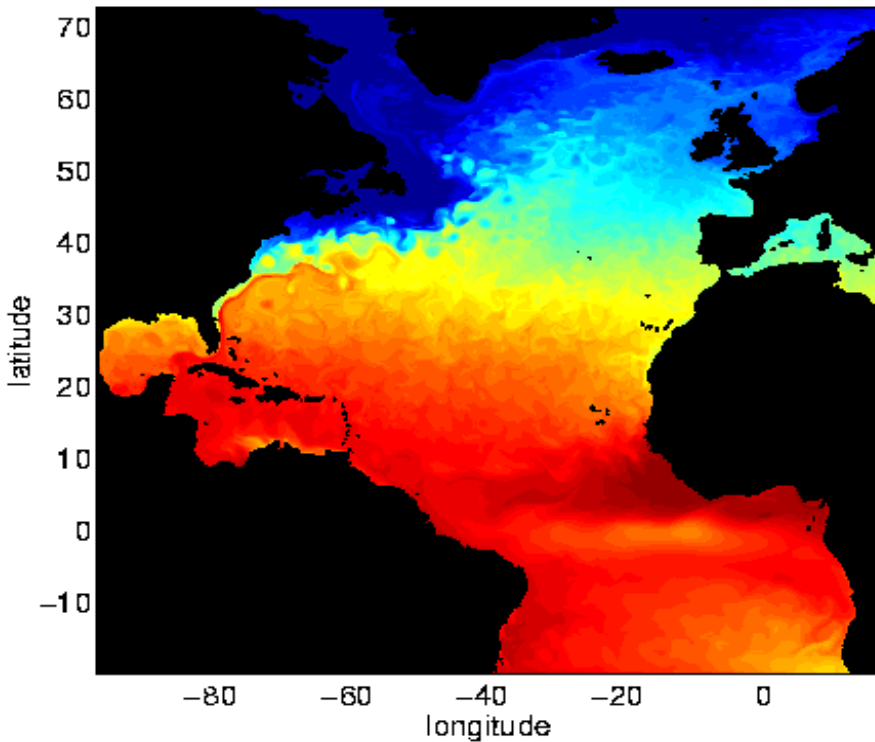
An eddy-resolving model of the North Atlantic

Temperature

log (New Production)

Temperature (C) at 5 meters, 06 Jan 1993

New Production, $\log_{10}(\text{mmol N/m}^2/\text{day})$, 06 Jan 1993



END